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#31	Search **Lu HH and HCV**	12:38:29	3
#30	Search **Lu HH**	12:38:21	104
#27	Search **Selby M and HCV**	12:35:31	12
#26	Search **Selby M**	12:35:24	94
#25	Search **PKR and HCV subgenomic**	12:34:53	6
#23	Search **PKR and HCV**	12:34:39	81
#24	Search **PKR and HCV replicon**	12:33:52	9
#21	Search **Dubensky 1996 and sindibis virus**	12:31:37	2
#19	Search **Behrens 1998 and pestivirus**	12:30:30	2
#18	Search **Behrens 1998**	12:30:18	123
#17	Search **Behrens 1998 and HCV**	12:30:09	0
#14	Search **HBsAg and ayw1/ayw2**	07:18:48	11
#10	Search **HBV and ayw1/ayw2 variant**	07:17:58	0
#9	Search **HBsAg and ayw1/ayw2 variant**	07:17:52	0
#8	Search **HBV ayw1/ayw2 variant**	07:17:41	0
#3	Search **hbv and sudan**	07:16:08	6
#2	Search **HBVand sudan**	07:16:06	0
#1	Search **HBV 29681 strain**	07:15:57	0

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Limits: **Publication Date to 2000/08/04**

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Search	Most Recent Queries	Time	Result
#10	Search **PKR knock out** Limits: **Publication Date to 2000/08/04**	12:50:38	1
#9	Search **PKR knock out and virus infection** Limits: **Publication Date to 2000/08/04**	12:50:31	0
#2	Search **PKR mutant and virus infection** Field: **All Fields,** Limits: **Publication Date to 2000/08/04**	12:46:18	9
#1	Search **PKR mutant and virus infection**	12:46:00	32

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=> d history

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 13:05:59 ON 05 JAN 2006)

     FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:06:07 ON 05 JAN 2006
L1           210 "HOUSE KEEPING GENE"
L2          2055 "ANTI-VIRAL"
L3             1 L1 AND L2
L4            13 MUTATION AND L1
L5         51207 LETHAL
L6             0 L1 AND L5
L7        285870 MUTATION
L8            13 L1 AND L7
L9          2663 IL2
L10            1 L1 AND L2
L11            0 INF GENE MUTATION
L12        51207 LETHAL
L13        32950 GENE (W) MUTATION
L14          537 L12 AND L13
L15        65045 CELL (S) DEATH
L16            9 L14 AND L15
L17            2 L1 AND L15
L18            0 IL2 KNOCK OUT MICE
L19         2663 IL2
L20         6972 KNOCK OUT
L21            2 L19 AND L20
L22          977 IL8
L23            0 L22 AND L20
L24            0 L20 AND L22
L25         3858 CCR5
L26            2 L25 AND L20
L27           53 IL8 RECEPTOR
L28            0 L27 AND L20
L29           51 INTERLEUKINE
L30            0 L29 AND L20
L31       164691 CYTOKINE
L32          340 L31 AND L20
L33       137349 DEATH
L34           24 L33 AND L32
```

FILE 'CAPLUS, BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 11:10:04 ON 05 JAN 2006

L1	144	"ANTI VIRAL RESPONSE"
L2	11387	KNOCK (W) OUT
L3	0	L1 AND L2
L4	7	PKR AND L1
L5	203666	VIRUS (S) INFECTION
L6	2	L4 AND L5
L7	0	HCV AND L4
L8	297	PKR (S) MUTANT
L9	90	INFECTION AND L8
L10	1097807	VIRUS
L11	82	L9 AND L10
L12	2	HCV AND L11

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 11:22:11 ON 05 JAN 2006

L13	0	CELL AND L11
L14	0	TRANSFECTED

FILE 'CAPLUS, BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 11:27:02 ON 05 JAN 2006

L15	6770361	CELL
L16	79	L15 AND L11
L17	79	INFECTION AND L16
L18	7412	REPLICON
L19	0	L18 AND L17
L20	0	TRANSFECTION AND L19
L21	1	HCV AND L17
L22	39	"DOMINANT NEGATIVE PKR"
L23	12	L17 AND L22

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 11:31:21 ON 05 JAN 2006

L21 ANSWER 1 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:428614 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:5026
TITLE: NOG immunodeficient mouse for disease models and human antibody production
INVENTOR(S): Ito, Mamoru; Kobayashi, Kimio; Nakahata, Tatsutoshi; Tsuji, Koichiro; Habu, Sonoko; Koyanagi, Yoshio; Yamamoto, Naoki; Sugamura, Kazuo; Ando, Kiyoshi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Central Institute for Experimental Animals, Japan
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 86 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002043477	A1	20020606	WO 2001-JP9401	20011025
W: CA, JP, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR				
CA 2402459	AA	20020606	CA 2001-2402459	20011025
EP 1338198	A1	20030827	EP 2001-978918	20011025
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
US 2003182671	A1	20030925	US 2002-221549	20020910

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2000-367296 A 20001201
WO 2001-JP9401 W 20011025

AB An immunodeficient mouse is established by cross intercross of NOG/Shi mouse, SCID mouse, and IL-2Rγ **knock-out** mouse (NOG mouse). The NOG mouse shows functional deficiency of T and B lymphocytes, NK cells, macrophages, and dendritic cells. Transplantation of human stem cells to NOG mouse shows engagement of the cells without rejection. It is useful in constructing human antibody, stem cell assay system, disease models and drug screening for leukemia and AIDS.

REFERENCE COUNT: 13 THERE ARE 13 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L34 ANSWER 17 OF 24 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:411839 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:76241
TITLE: Caspases - their role in apoptosis and other physiological processes as revealed by **knock -out** studies
AUTHOR(S): Sadowski-Debbing, Kenneth; Coy, Johannes F.; Mier, Walter; Hug, Hubert; Los, Marek
CORPORATE SOURCE: Clinic for Craniomaxillofacial Surgery, Ahaus, D-48683, Germany
SOURCE: Archivum Immunologiae et Therapiae Experimentalis (2002), 50(1), 19-34
CODEN: AITEAT; ISSN: 0004-069X
PUBLISHER: Ossolineum Publishing House
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: English
AB A review with 113 refs. Caspases are crucial mediators of apoptosis, a form of physiol. cell **death**. Their activation is carefully controlled by a phylogenetically conserved **death** program, which is indispensable for the homeostasis and development of higher organisms. Dysregulation of apoptosis contributes to the pathogenesis of many human diseases. As effectors of the apoptotic machinery, caspases are considered potential therapeutic targets. In vitro studies have demonstrated the requirement of caspase activity for both the triggering phase as well as the execution of apoptosis, thus providing a mol. base for the fine-tuning of this process by pharmacol. agents. The precise roles of the individual caspases in vivo and their functional relation to each other have been best demonstrated in genetically modified animals. The generation of single caspase-deficient mice have confirmed most of the data obtained in vitro and exposed some new aspects previously undetected in the cell culture system. Interestingly, inactivation of many caspases revealed not only their expected participation in apoptotic events as well as in the maturation of **cytokines**, but also provided hints about the role of at least some caspases in cell differentiation and stimulatory responses. Here, the authors discuss what these studies have unveiled about the role of individual caspases in development, apoptosis, and inflammation, with particular focus on their role beyond the apoptotic process.